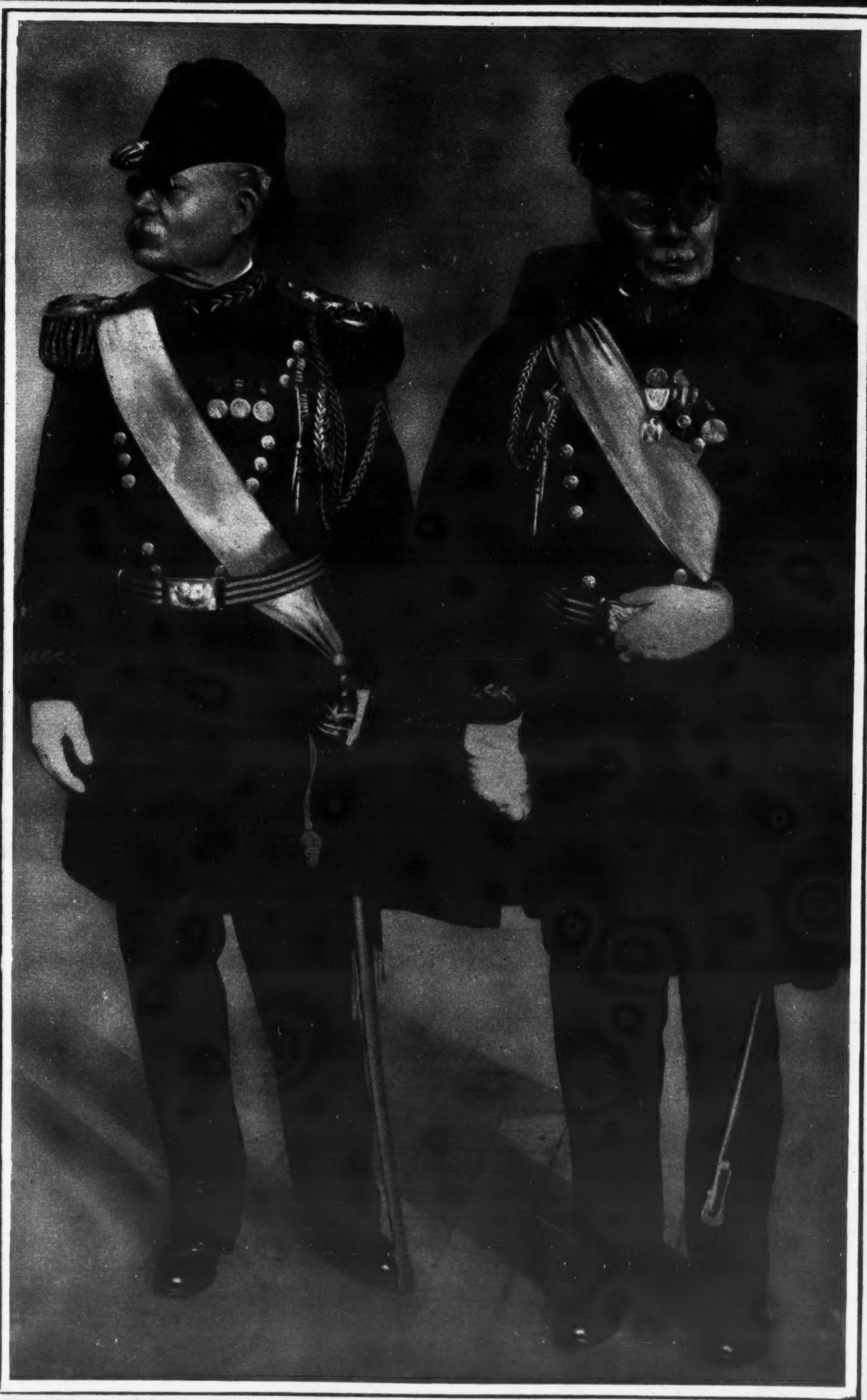


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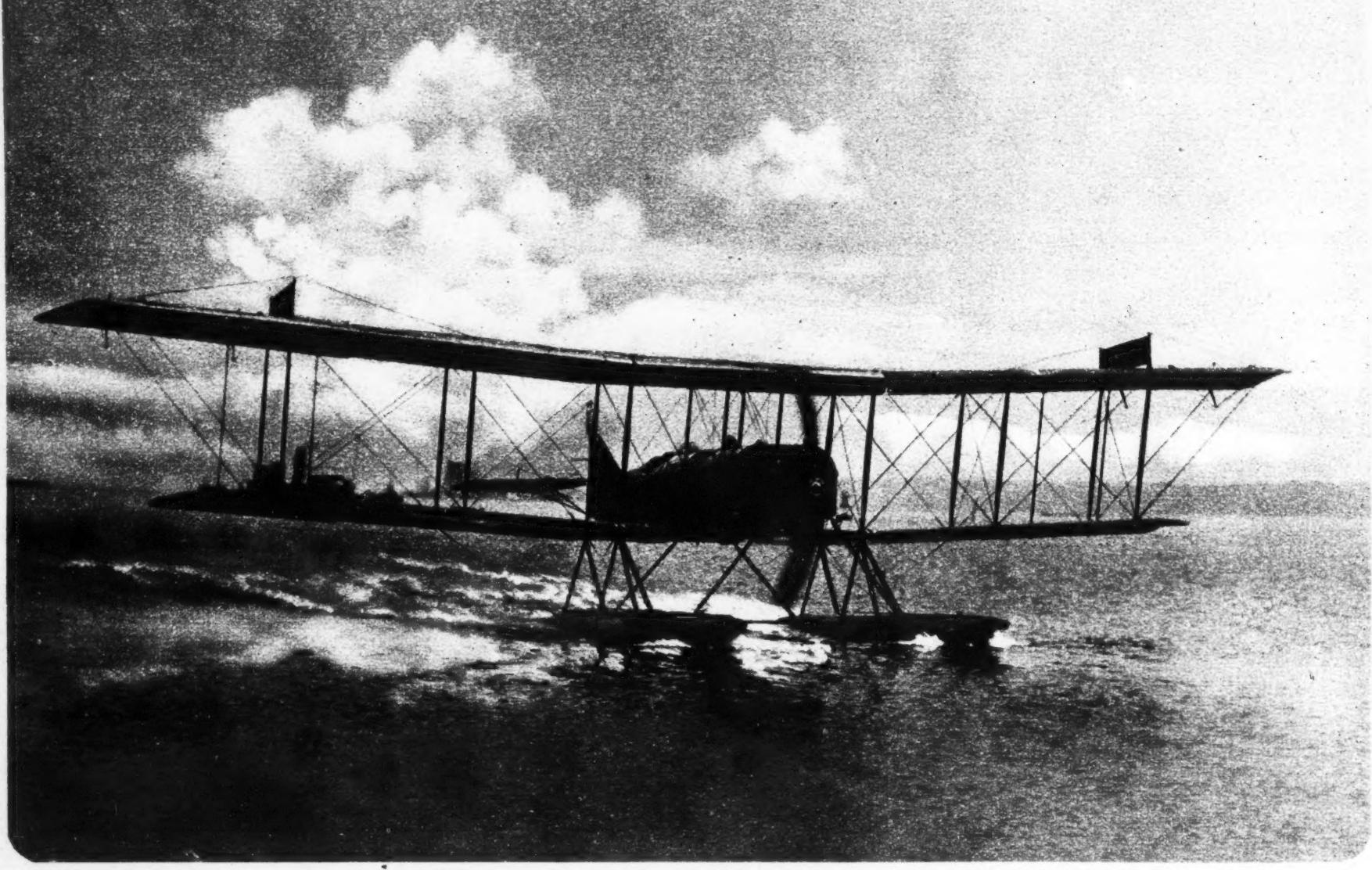
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



MAJOR GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS, NEW CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U. S. ARMY, (AT LEFT;) MAJOR GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT, HIS PREDECESSOR, (AT RIGHT.)

(© Underwood & Underwood)

New American Hydroplanes Ready for Service



THE UNITED STATES HAS NOW A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF LARGE NEW HYDROPLANES, ONE OF WHICH IS SHOWN IN THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH SPEEDING ALONG A RIVER "SOMEWHERE IN AMERICA."

(Photo by Burnell Poole.)

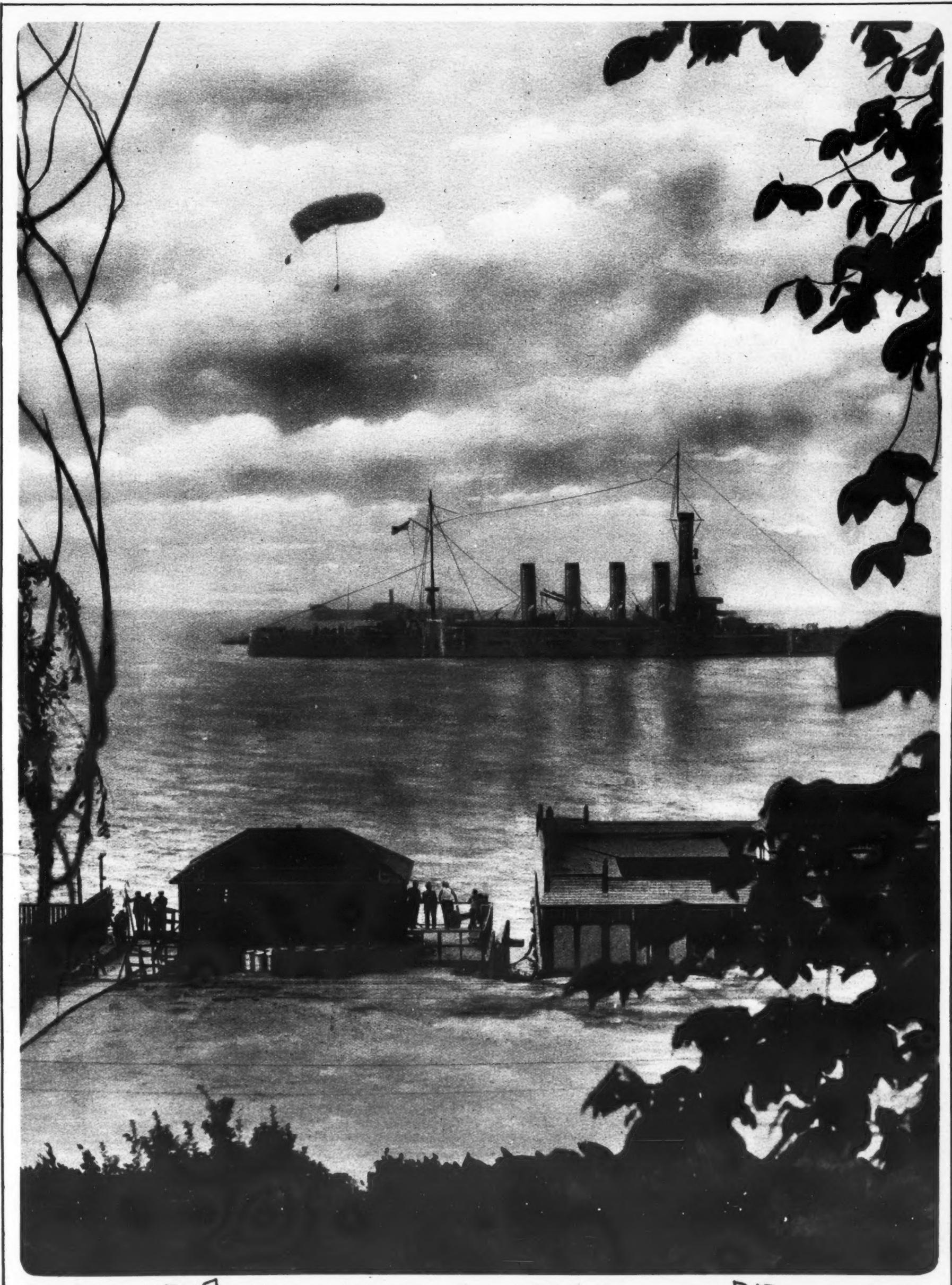


A NEST OF THE NEW AMERICAN HYDROPLANES READY TO TAKE TO THE WATER OR THE AIR. THE HYDROPLANE IS THE KIND OF AIRPLANE USED BY THE NAVY.

(Photo by Burnell Poole.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Guardians of the United States on Duty

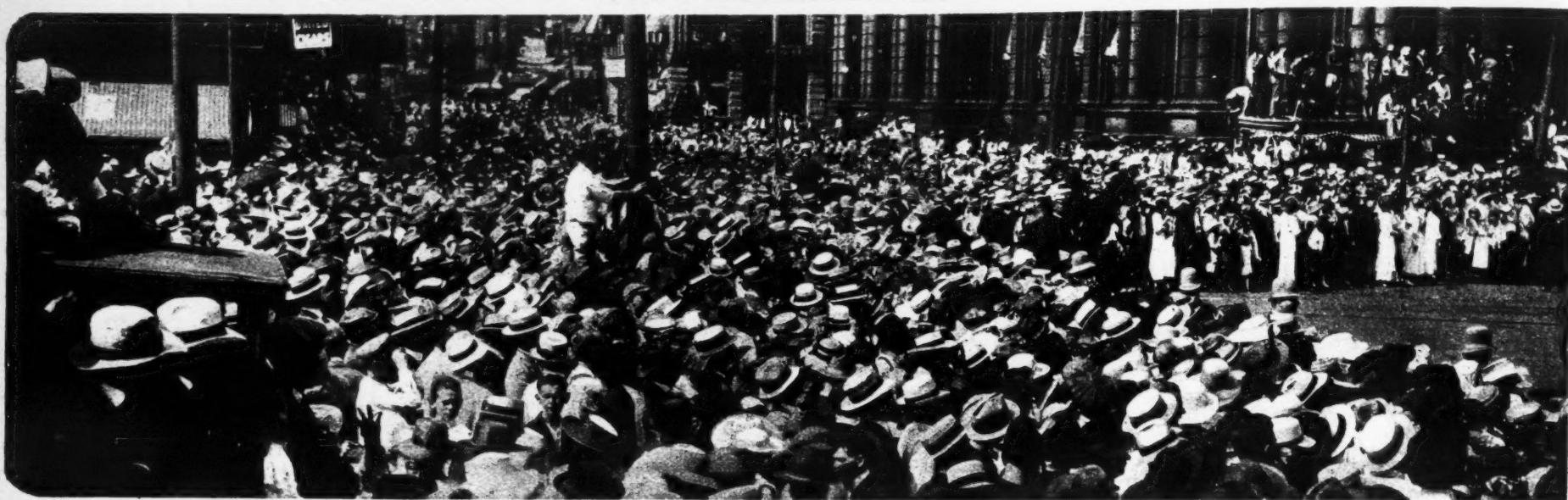


A UNITED STATES CRUISER AND AN OBSERVATION BALLOON ON DUTY "SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES." THE SCENE IS TYPICAL OF THE WAR-TIME ACTIVITY.

(© Central News.)

00003

Day by Day the Armed Legions of the United States Are



THE CROWD IN GOVERNMENT SQUARE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, ON AUGUST 23 WHEN THREE

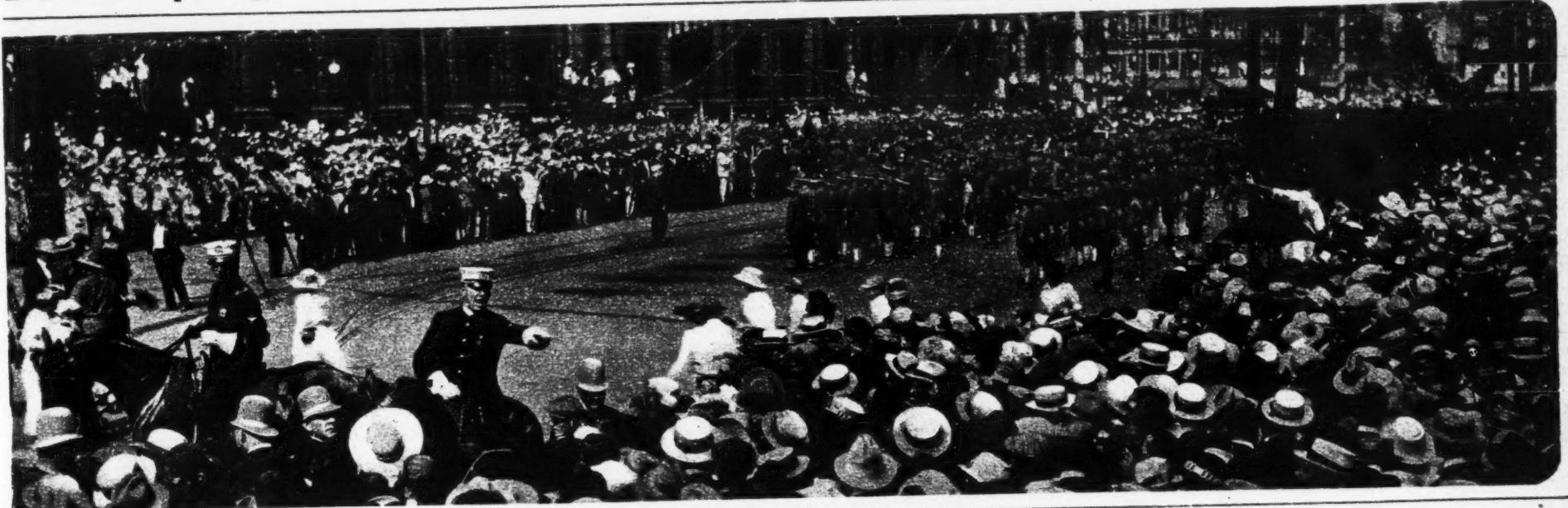


At Left—A
TYPICAL PIC-
TURE OF NA-
TIONAL ARMY
MEN BEFORE
GETTING
THEIR UNI-
IFORMS—
JOHN Q. TIL-
SON, CON-
GRESSMAN
FROM CON-
NECTICUT,
LEADING
DRAFTED
MEN FROM
NORTH GEOR-
GIA INTO
CAMP GORDON
(Photo from
Kadel & Herbert.)



AT RIGHT
—NATIONAL
ARMY MEN
AFTER GET-
TING THEIR
UNIFORMS
—ANOTH-
ER TYPICAL
GROUP PHO-
TOGRAPHED
AT CAMP
UPTON,
YAPHANK,
LONG ISL-
AND, N. Y.
(© International
Film Service.)

Developing Into an Ever More Formidable Fighting Force



THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS WERE HONORED AT A GREAT FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



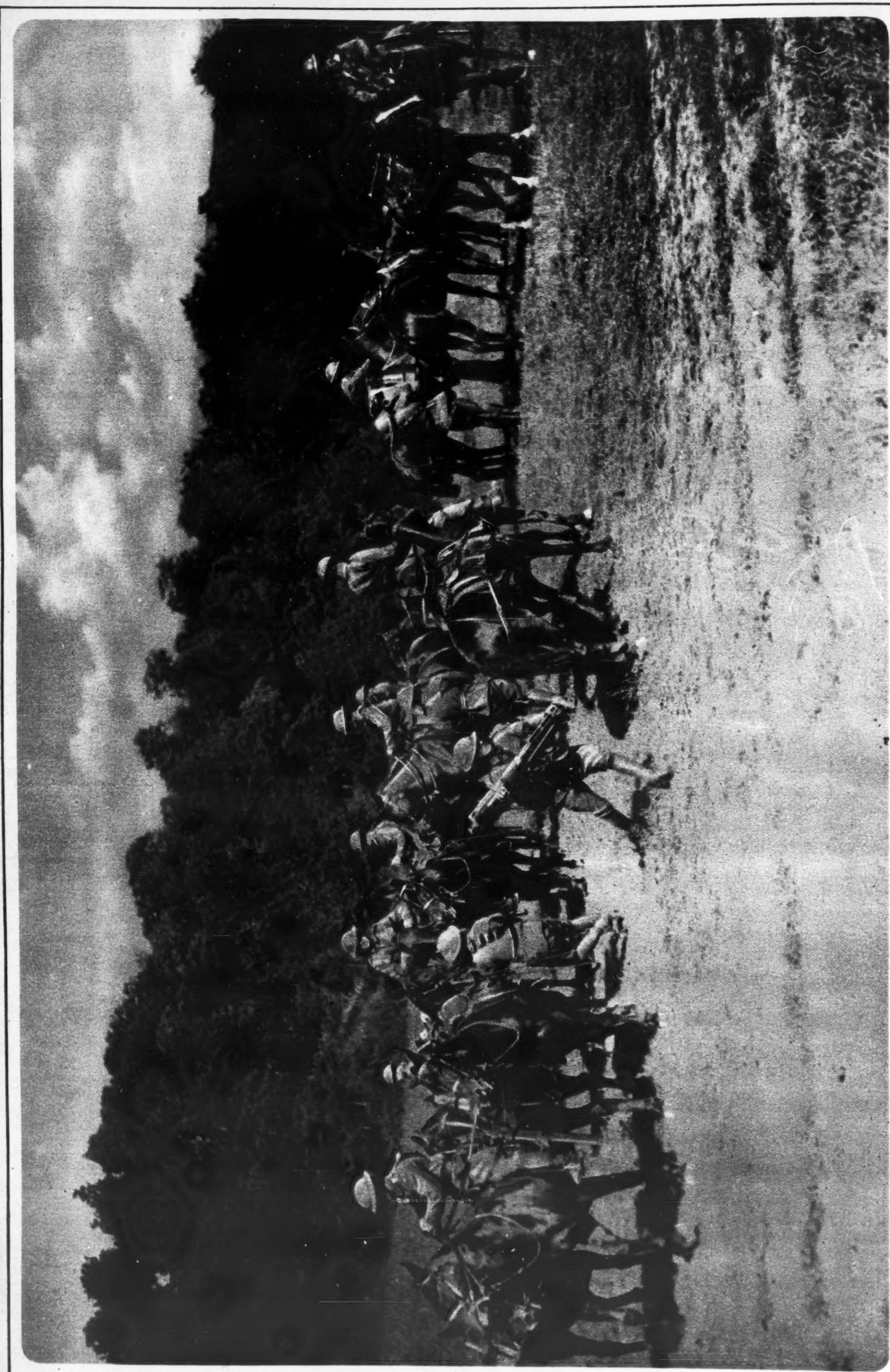
Above—Nurses
at the U. S.
Army Hospi-
tal at Wil-
liamsbridge,
N. Y., in their
New Uniforms
Going Through
Their Daily
Drill.
(© Amer. Press
Assn.)



At Left—
Governor
McCall of
Massachusetts,
(Second from
Left,) Lead-
ing Drafted
Men to the
Battlefield of
Lexington.
(© International
Film Service.)



NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, AND GENERAL BLISS, CHIEF OF STAFF, REVIEWING THE 42D DIVISION AT CAMP
MILLS, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. SECRETARY BAKER IS RETURNING THE SALUTE OF THE MEN MARCHING PAST.
(© International Film Service.)



A CANADIAN CAVALRY MACHINE GUN SECTION GETTING THEIR GUNS INTO ACTION.

(Canadian Official Photo from American Press Association)

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THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Evidences of Recent British Successes



A LARGE HAUL OF GERMAN PRISONERS, WHO WERE TAKEN BY THE BRITISH IN RECENT FIGHTING, BEING MARCHED TO THE PRISON CAMP. PART OF THE ROAD (IN THE BACKGROUND) HAS A CAMOUFLAGE SCREEN

(British Official Photo from American Press Association)



A GERMAN POSITION CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AND NOW USED BY THEM AS A GUN POSITION. THE AMMUNITION SHOWN TO THE RIGHT WAS ALSO CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS

(British Official Photo from International Film Service)

00007



♦.. RUSSIANS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT ON HEARING THE CRY, "THE GERMAN ARTILLERY HAVE BROKEN THROUGH." ♦.

© University & Internat.

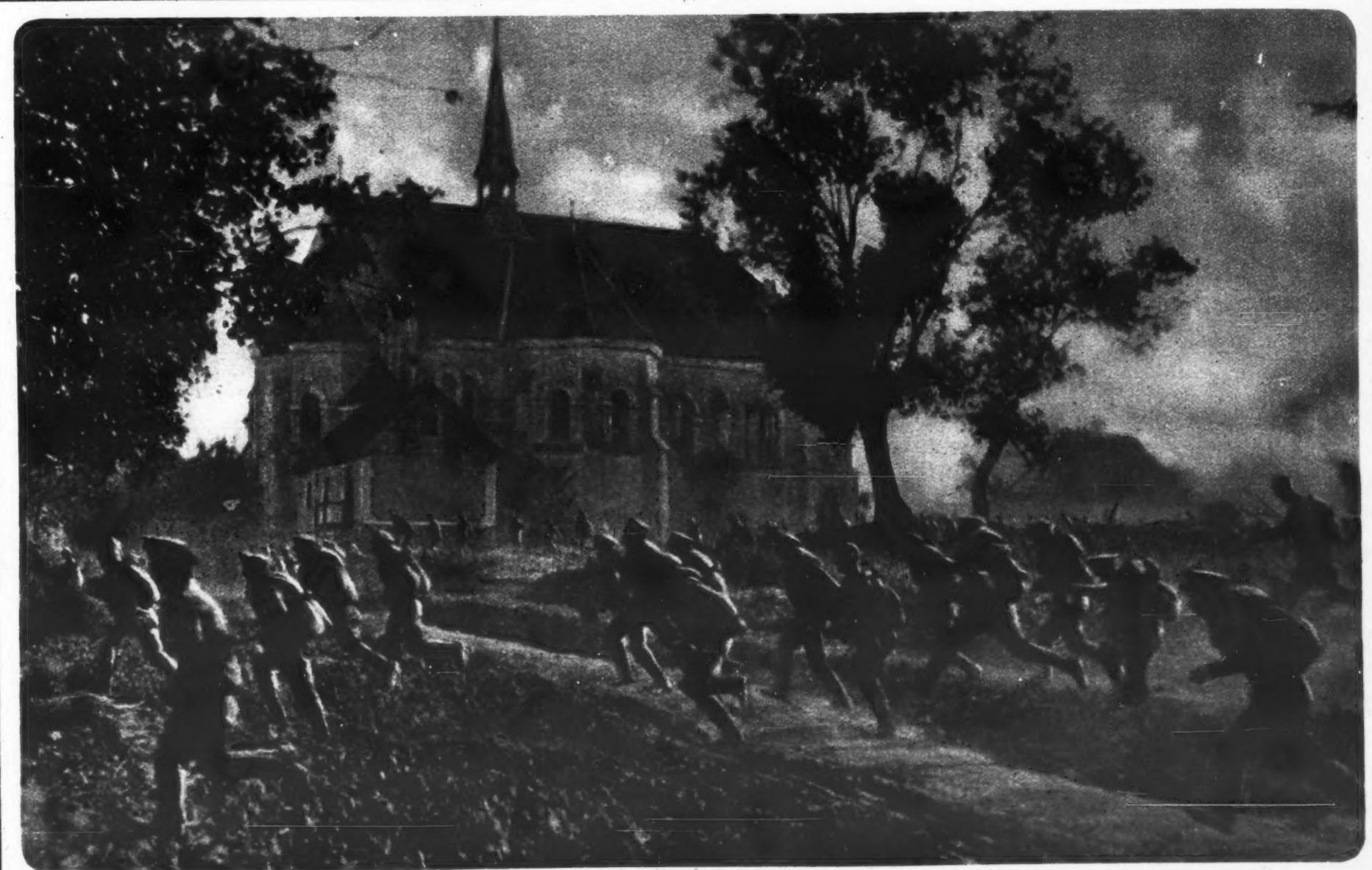
Scenes During the Retreat of the Russians



DISORGANIZATION is still the prevailing condition in the Russian armies. On July the first it will be remembered the revolutionary soldiers were induced to begin a new offensive. Then a great change came, and the Russian armies began to retreat in disorder and confusion. Several versions of the military collapse have been given, the most interesting perhaps being that of Colonel Kolotkoff in his report to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Until the end of June, he said, the army was in excellent fighting trim. But the police, gendarmes, and spies of the autocracy started a counter-revolutionary movement, the first aim of which was the disintegration and demoralization of the army. Many managed to get elected to the soldiers' committees and started an anti-war propaganda, inciting the soldiers against their officers and the Provisional Government and using every possible means to cause demoralization. The Germans seized the opportunity to flood the Russian trenches with spies in Russian uniforms. The result was that when the attempt was started to recover Vilna, many soldiers refused to take part in the attack. How excellent were Russia's chances is proved by the fact that weakened Germans often ran away, and the strange spectacle was witnessed of Russians fleeing from Germans who were themselves sometimes in flight. The Germans, realizing the position first, were able to profit by the Russian collapse.



A RUSSIAN SOLDIER USING HIS RIFLE UPON TWO OTHERS WHOM HE HAS CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF RUNNING AWAY.
 (© International Film Service.)



A REMARKABLE SNAPSHOT OF A SCENE DURING THE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS. SHOWING THE FIRST MAD RUSH AFTER THE CRY WAS RAISED THAT "THE GERMAN CAVALRY HAVE BROKEN THROUGH!"
 (Central News Photo.)



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE NOT PANIC-STRICKEN POSTED AT INTERVALS ALONG A ROAD TO DEAL WITH APPROACHING GERMAN CAVALRY. IN THE BACKGROUND, A FIRE CAUSED BY A GERMAN SHELL.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



CAPTAIN GERRARD, A RUSSIAN OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH ARMORED CAR UNIT, WHO TRIED TO RALLY THE RETREATING RUSSIAN TROOPS. HE IS HERE SHOWN INSTRUCTING SOLDIERS AS TO POSITIONS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ABOVE—
BRITISH AND
RUSSIAN
OFFICERS
WITH THE
BRITISH
ARMORED
CAR UNIT
HOLDING UP
A TRANSPORT.
THE ONE WITH
THE UPRAISED
ARM IS A
BRITISH
OFFICER.
(© International Film Service.)

AT LEFT—
RUSSIAN
TROOPS
WHO HAVE
BEEN
RALLIED
AND
REORGANIZED
RETURNING TO
THE
TRENCHES.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

The Austro-Italian Front On Which Some of the Most Important Military Operations of the War Have Taken Place



THE difficulties which confronted Italy on its entry into the war are clearly shown in the above picture-map, which represents the entire Austro-Italian frontier from Switzerland to the Gulf of Trieste. Natural obstacles of the most formidable description which have since the beginning of European history made Italy, for the most part, safe from northern invaders, have during the last three years proved equally great hindrances to the Italian armies.

Great military commanders have crossed the Alps, but they were not opposed in the mountains themselves, nor had they to contend with the fortifications which the rugged heights and deep ravines give the modern military engineer such excellent opportunities of contriving out of natural advantages. One of the first Italian drives was directed against the Austrian stronghold north of Lake Garda, the well-known tourist resort. But the almost insuperable diffi-

ties presented by the Dolomites, the Alps, and the Apennines, and the difficulties of crossing them, were so great that the Italians gained only a partial success. The offensive conducted by the Italians in the direction of the Alps and in the direction of the Carinthian Alps today, the Italians are in possession of the dominating heights and are in a position to realize their ambition of reconquest. This is part of "Italia Irredenta." It is stated that one of the Italian



Military Operations of the War Are Now in Progress

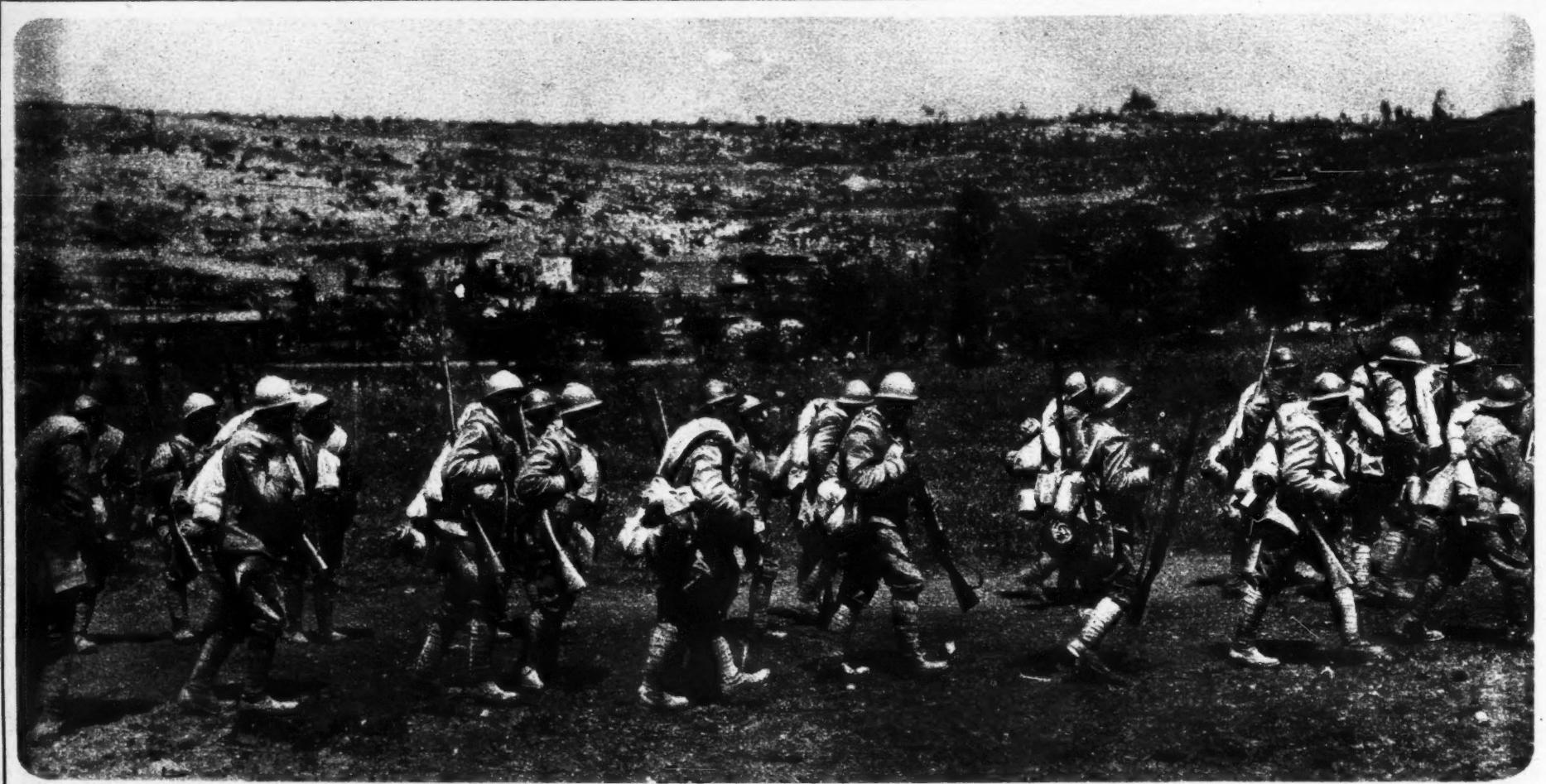


the Dolomites resulted in the only a partial success. More successful offensive conducted in the Carnic direction of the Carso Plateau, where s are in possession of most of the s and are in an excellent position ambition of reconquering Istria, which Irredenta." It has been lately of the Italian objectives is now

Laibach and even to threaten Vienna, but such a campaign would involve the crossing of the Julian and Carinthian Alps, an undertaking which does not promise much success and which could be accomplished only by enormous sacrifices. The Carso Plateau, where the present Italian offensive is proceeding, is a series of rocky heights almost bare of vegetation and difficult of negotiation by the Italian supply trains. Nevertheless, the advance goes on with una-

bated vigor and considerable success. If, on the other hand, the Austrians had succeeded in breaking down the Italian defenses and descended into the lowlands of Venetia, Venice, the "Pearl of the Adriatic," would have again been under Austrian domination, and it would have been comparatively easy for the Austrians to sweep over the most fertile part of Italy. But Italy remains territorially intact, and is thus able to fight her battles on enemy's soil.

Glimpses of the Campaign Which Italy Is Conducting



ITALIAN INFANTRY FOLLOWING UP THE PURSUIT OF THE AUSTRIAN FORCES WHICH WERE FORCED TO RETREAT AS A RESULT OF GENERAL CADORNA'S NEW OFFENSIVE, WHICH BEGAN IN AUGUST.
(Italian Official Photo from Central News.)

ITALY as a military factor in the war is attracting a great deal of attention at the present moment because of the belief that on her depends a good chance of eliminating Austria as a belligerent. Italy is in a position, if properly supplied with munitions, to exert the most dangerous pressure against Austria, but it is for Great Britain and France to say whether



"ARDITI," ITALIAN SHOCK TROOPS, WHO TOOK A LEADING PART IN THE OFFENSIVE.
(Photo, American Press Assoc.)



THE KING OF ITALY, ACCOMPANIED BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, (UNCLE OF THE KING OF ENGLAND), AT A DISTRIBUTION OF DECORATIONS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.
(Italian Official Photo from F. L. Swaab.)

these necessary demands are to be met. With her limited resources, Italy nevertheless began an offensive on Aug. 18 which aimed not merely at the occupation of Trieste, but really at the destruction of the left wing of the Austrian Army, which stretched from the Bainsizza Plateau to the sea. If this were accomplished the way would be open to Laibach, and even Vienna would not be safe. Since Aug. 18 considerable progress has been made, and after a month's fighting the Italians have gained possession of two great obstacles in their way, Monte Santo and Monte San Gabriele, and advanced about half way from the Isonzo to the Chiapovano Valley. But the Austrians, now realizing the danger that would result from a successful advance by the Italians, have been massing large forces to stem the movement, so that it is doubtful if the Bainsizza Plateau can be entirely occupied before the Italians end their Summer campaign, unless very substantial help is forthcoming from the other Western Allies.

to Destroy Austria as a Military Factor in the War



AUSTRIAN TROOPS WHO WERE TAKEN PRISONERS BY THE ITALIANS DURING THE OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED IN AUGUST, WHEN THE AUSTRIAN LOSSES WERE VERY HEAVY.

(Italian Official Photo from Central News.)



SOME OF THE AUSTRIAN GUNS CAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS AT GORIZIA.
(© International Film Service.)

Argentina Prepares for War With Germany



ARGENTINE INFANTRYMEN IN THEIR MODERN TRENCHES DURING FIELD MANOEUVRES.
(Photo International Film Service.)

DR. HIPOLITO IRIGOYEN, PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
(Photo, Kadel & Herbert.)

THE Argentine Chamber of Deputies on Sept. 25 voted in favor of breaking off relations with Germany by 53 against 18. The Senate had previously taken the same stand by 23 votes against one. But at the time of writing it is stated that President Irigoyen is unwilling to break with Germany. Argentina is going through a series of acute labor troubles, the railroad system being almost entirely paralyzed by a strike and the whole business of the country being in danger of a standstill. The Argentine army has been mobilized to help the Government re-establish railroad traffic. The working class has of late years come under the influence of socialist ideas and is being encouraged to adopt the strong anti-war attitude of socialist leaders.



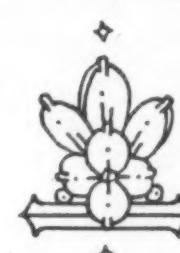
HEAVY ARTILLERY OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY AT FIELD PRACTICE.
(Photo International Film Service.)

Chinese Laborers on the British Western Front



Chinese labor companies have been organized to assist the British Army on the Western front in doing various kinds of heavy non combatant work. The photograph above shows one of these companies, and that below a typical scene in which a couple of these Oriental laborers are making railroad ties under the supervision of a British non-commissioned officer.

(British Official Photos.)



How Careful Artillery Work Plays Its Part in Making

ARTILLERY preparation is now-a-days necessary before every infantry attack, even when of minor importance. The great offensives are preceded by weeks of gun fire for the purpose of blowing the enemy positions to pieces; while the prelude to an assault on a smaller scale is at least of a few hours' duration. How artillery has become of far greater importance is shown in the just announced reorganization of the United States army along European lines. The ratio of artillery to infantry regiments is now three to four, in place of three to nine as formerly. The photographs reproduced on these two pages illustrate some phases of artillery work and indicate that the training to make an artilleryman has to take into account much that is new, calling for greater resourcefulness and ingenuity. There is probably no job more fascinating and at the same time needing better judgment than that of the artillery observer, who has to watch the effect of the fire and discover the opportune moment for the infantry to go forward.



A CAREFULLY CONCEALED TRENCH LEADING UP TO AN INNOCENT-LOOKING TREE WHICH CONCEALS A FRENCH ARTILLERY OBSERVER.

(French Official Photo from Pictorial Press.)



FRENCH AND BRITISH "SPOTTERS" OBSERVING THE EFFECT OF ARTILLERY FIRE AND WAITING TO GIVE THE SIGNAL FOR THE INFANTRY TO DASH FORWARD.

(British Official Photo from Bain News Service.)

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Possible the Launching of Great Offensive Movements



A FRENCH STORMING PARTY WAITING FOR THE BARRAGE FIRE TO LIFT. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN A TRENCH TO THE NORTH OF VERDUN AND SHOWS A POSITION OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR FIRST ATTACK, BUT SINCE RETAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

(Photo International Film Service.)



ON THE LEFT IN THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE RUINS OF A GERMAN TRENCH A COUPLE OF RIFLES WITH SIGNAL BOMBS ATTACHED WILL BE NOTICED. THESE ARE FIRED OFF TO ADVISE THE ARTILLERY OF THE POSITION OF ADVANCING INFANTRY.

(c) Pictorial Press.)

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A PORTABLE BRIDGE BEING ASSEMBLED BY FRENCH ENGINEERS FOR TROOPS TO CROSS A RIVER.

♦

Ne

New French Method of Constructing Portable Bridges



In place of the old-fashioned pontoons the French army has developed a new type of portable bridge, which is the subject of the illustrations on this and the preceding pages. These bridges consist of a wire framework filled with pieces of cork and made in sections of about ten feet in length. Though very light, they can bear a considerable load, and if damaged the parts are easily replaced. The region in which the French are fighting is intersected by many rivers, streams, and canals.

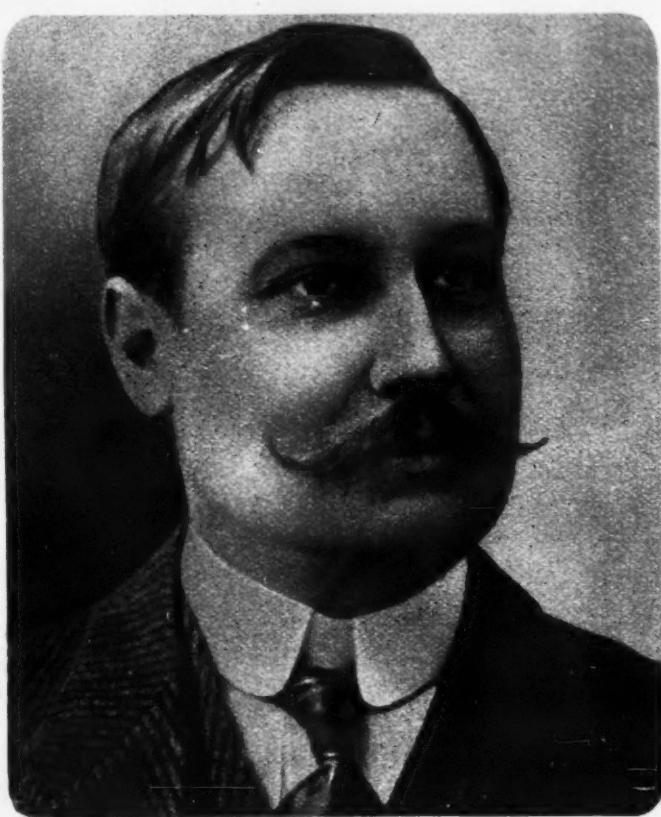
(French Official Photographs from Pictorial Press.)

TROOPS PASSING OVER A COMPLETED PORTABLE BRIDGE.



A SECTION OF A PORTABLE BRIDGE READY TO BE THROWN ACROSS A RIVER.

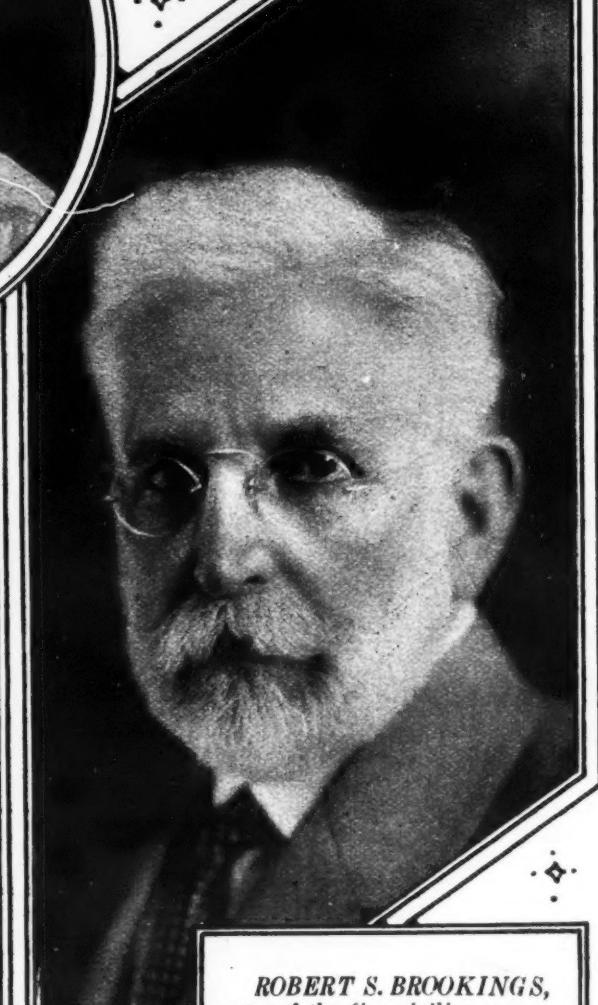
Men and Women Prominent in War-Time Activities



FRANKLIN BOUILLOU,
Minister of Missions Abroad
in the new French Cabinet.
(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS IDA M. TARBELL,
well-known writer, who is a lead-
ing member of the Women's
Committee of the Council of
National Defense.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



ROBERT S. BROOKINGS,
one of the five civilian mem-
bers of the War Industries
Board of the Council of
National Defense.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



BERNARD
M. BARUCH,
Chairman of the
Central Buying Com-
mission and prom-
inent in the work of
industrial mobiliza-
tion for the prosecu-
tion of the war.
(© Underwood &
Underwood.)

HENRY
A. GARFIELD,
appointed
by President
Wilson to act as
Fuel Controller.
(© Harris &
Ewing.)



MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, Executive Secretary
of the Women's Committee of the Council of National
Defense. She has had a distinguished career as a
social reformer.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



FRANK A. SCOTT, manufacturer and tech-
nical expert, who has been appointed to the important
position of Chairman of the War Industries Board
of the Council of National Defense.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



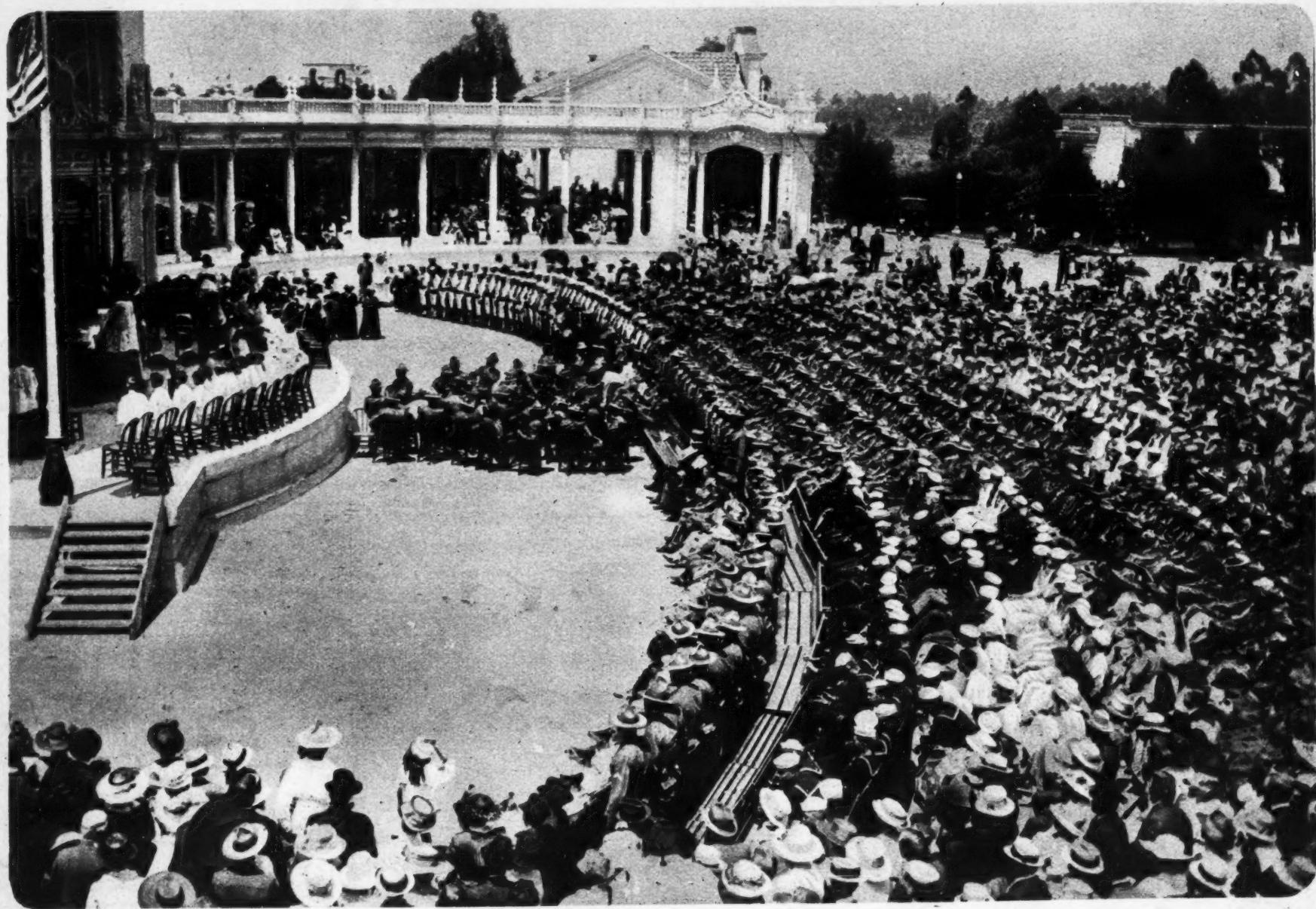
ALBANIA'S WAR
OF INDEPENDENCE
AND FREEDOM.

ALBANIA is one of the small nations which hopes to obtain its independence as a result of the war. After the occupation of Serbia and Montenegro by the Central Powers in 1916 the northern portion of Albania was overrun by Austrian troops, while the Italians continued to hold the southern portion. Both powers have issued proclamations offering autonomy to Albania, and at Koritza a free and independent Albanian Republic has actually been established with all the machinery of modern government and a militia.



Albanian Machine Gunners Are Shown in the Photograph at the Top of the Page and in the Picture Below Albania Militia Marching Through Argyrocastro, the Town Where in June the Commander of the Italian Army Read a Proclamation of Albanian Independence Under Italian Protection.
(Italian Official Photos from F. L. Swaab.)

American Fighting Men at Religious Services



A MILITARY HIGH MASS BEING CELEBRATED IN THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. IN ADDITION
TO THE THREE THOUSAND UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO WERE PRESENT,
BRITISH, FRENCH AND MEXICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL MEN ALSO ATTENDED.
(Photo American Press Assn.)



MEN OF THE JEWISH FAITH FROM NEW YORK, WHO HAVE JUST BEEN DRAFTED INTO THE NATIONAL ARMY,
ATTENDING A RELIGIOUS SERVICE DURING THE JEWISH NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS IN
A CANTONMENT BUILDING ASSIGNED TO THEM FOR THE PURPOSE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

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